

or more to either State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate, or to the private sector.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: July 28, 1995.

Kerrigan Clough,

Acting Regional Administrator.

PART 52—[AMENDED]

40 CFR part 52 is amended as follows:

1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q.

Subpart G—Colorado

2. Section 52.326 is added to read as follows:

§ 52.326 Area-wide nitrogen oxides (NO_x) exemptions.

The Denver Regional Council of Governments (DRCOG) submitted a NO_x exemption petition to the EPA on May 25, 1994 and submitted supporting documentation via a letter dated August 1, 1994. This petition requested that the Denver metropolitan area, a transitional ozone nonattainment area, be exempted from the requirement to meet the NO_x provisions of the Federal transportation and general conformity rule with respect to ozone. The exemption request was based on monitoring data which demonstrated that the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone had been attained in this area for the 3 years prior to the petition. The EPA approved this exemption request on July 28, 1995.

[FR Doc. 95–19480 Filed 8–7–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

40 CFR Part 52

[FRL–5274–4]

Determination of Attainment of Ozone Standard by Nashville, Tennessee, and Determination Regarding Applicability of Certain Reasonable Further Progress and Attainment Demonstration Requirements

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: On June 22, 1995, the EPA published a proposed rule (60 FR

32477) and a direct final rule (60 FR 32466) determining that the Ashland, Kentucky, Northern Kentucky (Cincinnati Area), Charlotte, North Carolina, and Nashville, Tennessee, ozone nonattainment areas were attaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for ozone. Based on this determination, the EPA also determined that certain reasonable further progress and attainment demonstration requirements, along with certain other related requirements, of part D of Title 1 of the Clean Air Act (Act) are not applicable to the areas so long as the areas continue to attain the ozone NAAQS. The 30-day comment period concluded on July 24, 1995. During this comment period, the EPA received one comment letter in response to the June 22, 1995, rulemaking. That comment addressed only the Northern Kentucky (Cincinnati) area. Response to that comment and final action on the Northern Kentucky area will be addressed in a subsequent notice if warranted. Additionally, since publication of the original determination on June 22, 1995, the Ashland, Kentucky, and Charlotte, North Carolina, areas were redesignated to attainment on June 29, 1995 (60 FR 33748), and July 5, 1995 (60 FR 34859), respectively, making this finding for those areas no longer necessary. This rule finalizes the EPA's determination that the Nashville, Tennessee, area has attained the ozone standard and that certain reasonable further progress and attainment demonstration requirements as well as other related requirements of part D of the Act are not applicable to this area as long as the area continues to attain the ozone NAAQS.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This action will be effective August 8, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the documents relevant to this action are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the following location: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, Air Programs Branch, 345 Courtland Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30365.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kay Prince, Regulatory Planning & Development Section, Air Programs Branch, Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 345 Courtland Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30365. The telephone number is (404) 347–3555, extension 4221.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background Information

On June 22, 1995, the EPA published a direct final rulemaking (60 FR 32466)

determining that the Ashland, Kentucky, Charlotte, North Carolina, and Nashville, Tennessee, moderate ozone nonattainment areas have attained the NAAQS for ozone. In that rulemaking, the EPA also determined that the requirements of section 182(b)(1) concerning the submission of a 15 percent reasonable further progress plan and ozone attainment demonstration and the requirements of section 172(c)(9) concerning contingency measures are not applicable to these areas so long as the areas do not violate the ozone standard. In addition, the EPA determined that the sanctions clocks started on January 28, 1994, for the Ashland, Kentucky, and Charlotte, North Carolina, areas for failure to submit the section 182(b)(1) 15 percent plan and attainment demonstration, and on April 1, 1994, for the Nashville, Tennessee, area for submittal of an incomplete 15 percent plan would be stopped since the deficiencies on which they are based no longer exist. The clocks started on January 28, 1994, for the Ashland, Kentucky, and Charlotte, North Carolina areas were subsequently stopped by the aforementioned redesignation actions.

At the same time that the EPA published the direct final rule, a separate notice of proposed rulemaking was published in the **Federal Register** (60 FR 32477). This proposed rulemaking specified that EPA would withdraw the direct final rule if adverse or critical comments were filed on the rulemaking. The EPA received one letter containing adverse comments regarding the direct final rule for Northern Kentucky within 30 days of publication of the proposed rule and withdrew the direct final rule on [insert date of withdrawal notice]. Any further action deemed necessary for the Northern Kentucky area will be taken in a separate notice.

The specific rationale and air quality analysis the EPA used to determine that the Nashville, Tennessee, moderate ozone nonattainment area has attained the ozone NAAQS and is not required to submit SIP revisions for reasonable further progress, attainment demonstration and related requirements are explained in the direct final rule and will not be restated here.

II. Final Rulemaking Action

The EPA is making a final determination that the Nashville, Tennessee, moderate ozone nonattainment area has attained the ozone standard and continues to attain the standard at this time. No comments were received regarding the proposal as it concerned Nashville. As a

consequence of this determination, the requirements of section 182(b)(1) concerning the submission of the 15 percent reasonable further progress plan and ozone attainment demonstration and the requirements of section 172(c)(9) concerning contingency measures are not applicable to the area so long as the area does not violate the ozone standard.

The EPA emphasizes that this determination is contingent upon the continued monitoring and continued attainment and maintenance of the ozone NAAQS in the affected area. When and if a violation of the ozone NAAQS is monitored in the Nashville, Tennessee, nonattainment area (consistent with the requirements contained in 40 CFR Part 58 and recorded in AIRS), the EPA will provide notice to the public in the **Federal Register**. Such a violation would mean that the area would thereafter have to address the requirements of section 182(b)(1) and section 172(c)(9) since the basis for the determination that they do not apply would no longer exist.

As a consequence of the determination that the Nashville area has attained the NAAQS and that the reasonable further progress and attainment demonstration requirements of section 182(b)(1) and contingency measure requirement of section 172(c)(9) do not presently apply, these are no longer requirements within the meaning of 40 CFR 52.31(c)(1). Consequently, the sanctions clock started by EPA on April 1, 1994, for submittal of an incomplete 15 percent plan, is hereby stopped.

The EPA finds that there is good cause for this action to become effective immediately upon publication because a delayed effective date is unnecessary due to the nature of this action, which is a determination that certain Act requirements do not apply for so long as the areas continue to attain the standard. The immediate effective date for this action is authorized under both 5 U.S.C. Section 553(d)(1), which provides that rulemaking actions may become effective less than 30 days after publication if the rule "grants or recognizes an exemption or relieves a restriction" and Section 553(d)(3), which allows an effective date less than 30 days after publication "as otherwise provided by the agency for good cause found and published with the rule."

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Act, petitions for judicial review of this final action determining that the Nashville, Tennessee, ozone nonattainment area has attained the NAAQS for ozone and that certain reasonable further progress and attainment demonstration

requirements of sections 182(b)(1) and 172(c)(9) no longer apply must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by October 10, 1995. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See Section 307(b)(2)).

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 600 *et seq.*, EPA must prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis assessing the impact of any proposed or final rule on small entities. 5 U.S.C. 603 and 604. Alternatively, EPA may certify that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Small entities include small businesses, small not-for-profit enterprises, and government entities with jurisdiction over populations of less than 50,000. Today's determination does not create any new requirements, but suspends the indicated requirements. Therefore, because this notice does not impose any new requirements, I certify that it does not have a significant impact on small entities affected.

Under section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 ("Unfunded Mandates Act"), signed into law on March 22, 1995, the EPA must prepare a budgetary impact statement to accompany any proposed or final rulemaking that includes a Federal mandate that may result in estimated costs to State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate; or to the private sector, of \$100 million or more. Section 203 requires the EPA to establish a plan for informing and advising any small governments that may be significantly or uniquely impacted by the rule. Under section 205, the EPA must select the most cost-effective and least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule and is consistent with statutory requirements.

The EPA has determined that today's final action does not include a Federal mandate that may result in estimated costs of \$100 million or more to either State, local or tribal governments in the aggregate, or to the private sector. This Federal action imposes no new Federal requirements. Accordingly, no additional costs to State, local, or tribal governments, or to the private sector, result from this action.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Nitrogen oxides, Ozone, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: July 31, 1995.

R.F. McGhee,

Acting Regional Administrator.

Part 52, chapter 1, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q.

Subpart RR—Tennessee

2. Section 52.2235 is added to read as follows:

§ 52.2235 Control strategy: Ozone.

(a) Determination—EPA is determining that, as of August 8, 1995, the Nashville ozone nonattainment area has attained the ozone standard and that the reasonable further progress and attainment demonstration requirements of section 182(b)(1) and related requirements of section 172(c)(9) of the Clean Air Act do not apply to the area for so long as the area does not monitor any violations of the ozone standard. If a violation of the ozone NAAQS is monitored in the Nashville ozone nonattainment area, these determinations shall no longer apply.

(b) [Reserved]

[FR Doc. 95–19503 Filed 8–7–95; 8:45 am]

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40 CFR Part 52

[PA 54–1–6941a; FRL–5256–7]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Approval of Source-Specific VOC and NO_x RACT and Synthetic Minor Permit Conditions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is approving a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This revision establishes and requires reasonably available control technology (RACT) on eight major sources and establishes permit conditions to limit one source's emissions to below major source levels. The intended effect of this action is to approve source-specific plan approvals and operating permits, which establish